

(2) Richard E. Petit

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It should be pointed out that the statement in BZN 45: 268, para. 6 that the dates of publication of Adams & Adams' *The Genera of Recent Mollusca* were unknown is incorrect, since p. 661 of their work tabulated the dates. Part IX, containing *Iphinoe*, was published in January 1854.

(3) Richard S. Houbrick

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The name *Iphinoe* H. & A. Adams, 1854 is used for small, virtually unknown groups of trichotropid prosobranchs. It is without question an obscure name, rarely encountered in the literature. In my opinion, suppression of *Iphinoe* H. & A. Adams would in no way cause any instability in the malacological literature, nor would it upset any of my colleagues.

Comment on the proposed precedence of GRYLLACRIDOIDEA Stål, 1874 over STENOPELMATOIDEA Burmeister, 1838 (Insecta, Orthoptera)
(Case 2603; see BZN 46: 25–27)

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I am writing to support Dr K. H. L. Key's application to give GRYLLACRIDOIDEA Stål, 1874 precedence over STENOPELMATOIDEA Burmeister, 1838 (and the same at other family-group ranks). As Dr Key shows, GRYLLACRIDOIDEA is in wide general use and to change it would cause confusion. Provisions in the Code explicitly limit the application of the Principle of Priority and should be invoked in this case.

Comment on the proposed conservation of accepted usage of *Monograptus exiguus* (Graptolithina) by the citation of Lapworth (1876) as author
(Case 2674; see BZN 46: 33–34)

Margaret Sudbury

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I write in support of D. K. Loydell's application regarding the type of *Monograptus exiguus*, for the following reasons:

- (a) The existence of Nicholson's type specimen is doubtful, whereas Lapworth's is known, and it is his usage which has been accepted for over 100 years. A return to Nicholson's species would cause considerable confusion in graptolite taxonomy.
 - (b) The two specimens concerned came from different horizons so that maintaining Nicholson's usage would cause difficulties and misunderstandings in world-wide stratigraphy as well.
- I hope, therefore, that the Commission will agree to Mr Loydell's application.

Comments on the authorship of the name *Testudo* (currently *Pelusios*) *subnigra* (Reptilia, Testudines)
(Opinion 1534; see BZN 46: 81–82)

(1) Roger Bour

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In this Opinion the authorship of the specific name *subnigra* is given as 'Lacépède in Bonnaterre, 1789', on the grounds that the work in which the name first appeared, Lacépède's 1788 *Histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents* (vol. 1), had been suppressed by the Commission in Opinion 1463 (BZN 44: 265–267). However, only vol. 2 of Lacépède's work, which has the shorter title *Histoire naturelle des serpents* (1789), was suppressed in Opinion 1463, and vol. 1 is still available. Were the name *subnigra* to be taken from Bonnaterre's *Tableau encyclopédique* the author would be Bonnaterre alone, since the text is his.

(2) P. K. Tubbs

Executive Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

M. Bour is correct in pointing out that Lacépède's vol. 1 of 1788 was not suppressed in Opinion 1463, contrary to the statement in BZN 46: 82. However, inspection of Lacépède (1788) shows that Lacépède did not consistently apply the principle of binominal nomenclature in this volume and that *subnigra* is not made available there. The species concerned is described on p. 175 and elsewhere as 'La Noirâtre'. The name *Testudo subnigra* does appear in the Latin 'Synopsis methodica' but even this table is not consistently binominal (for example it includes names such as 'Jackie' and 'Roquet', and adopts several Latin names different from the Linnaean ones noted in the text).

As M. Bour has mentioned, Bonnaterre's text was his alone. *Testudo subnigra* should therefore have the authorship Bonnaterre, 1789, and the entries on the Official Lists for both *subnigra* and *Pelusios* Wagler, 1830 (of which *T. subnigra* is the type species) should be correspondingly amended from those given on BZN 46: 81–82.